

## REFERENCES AND REVIEWS

(Continued from Page 55)

MELKERSSON-ROSENTHAL SYNDROME—S. Wallk and S. M. Blutaib. Arch. Derm.—Vol. 84:798 (Nov.) 1961.

The Melkersson-Rosenthal triad consists of: (1) intermittent facial edema, (2) recurrent facial paralysis, and (3) lingua plicata. This report describes two cases which were studied closely. The variations and incomplete forms of the syndrome are noted. Pathological changes noted in this syndrome are discussed and evaluated. The etiology is still undetermined, but autonomic nervous system involvement is suggested.

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HISTOLOGIC GRADING OF EXPERIMENTAL HEALING WOUND—A. H. Myers, R. W. Postlethwait, and A. G. Smith. Arch. Surg.—Vol. 83:771 (Nov.) 1961.

In the hope of developing a method of grading whereby the stage of healing could be expressed numerically, three series of experimental wounds were examined histologically. It was found that the method differentiated major differences in the stage of healing, but very minor differences were not demonstrable.

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ZINC IN LIVER DISEASE—H. J. Van Peenan and F. V. Lucas. Arch. Path.—Vol. 72:700 (Dec.) 1961.

Liver specimens from 43 cases of hepatic disease were analyzed for zinc. Zinc was low in all fatal cases of alcoholic, postnecrotic, biliary, and schistosomal cirrhosis and in infectious hepatitis. It was depressed to a lesser extent in milder cases of the same diseases. It was also depressed in some cases of passive congestion. There is a correlation

between severity of hepatic disease and liver zinc but not between etiology of the disease and liver zinc.

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A DESIGN FOR INHALATION THERAPY—G. L. Baum, J. J. Trautz, and C. W. Silverblatt. Dis. Chest—Vol. 40:522 (Nov.) 1961.

A system for using compressed air and oxygen in the chronic pulmonary disease section of a hospital is described. The advantages in terms of improved patient care, safety, convenience, and economy are summarized.

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PERIPHERAL LUNG CANCER ARISING IN SCARS—H. Yokoo and E. E. Suckow. Cancer—Vol. 14:1205 (Nov.-Dec.) 1961.

Seven cases of small peripheral lung cancers arising in scars are reported and the literature on lung scar-cancers is reviewed. Five bronchiolar carcinomas were observed among these seven cases and also a high incidence was noted in the literature. The importance of studying small lung cancers for clarifying the histogenesis of lung cancer in general is emphasized.

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A NEW MUCOLYTIC AGENT BY AEROSOL FOR INHALATION IN CHRONIC BRONCHITIS—K. N. V. Palmer. Lancet—Vol. 2:802 (Oct. 1) 1961.

A solution containing ascorbic acid, sodium percarbonate, and copper sulfate (Ascocal) was found to have a powerful mucolytic action when given by aerosol inhalation to chronic bronchitis. In all expectoration was easier after the inhalation, and rhonchi were less; no side-effects were observed. A rapid mucolytic effect was also demonstrated in vitro: the concentration of the Ascocal solution was shown to be important in this effect, and one tablet of Ascocal in 2 ml. of water gave the greatest reduction in sputum viscosity.

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